

## NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS

### Happenings that Occur at the County Seat.

#### A QUIET WEEK AT COURT.

**Shocking Death of a Young Man Near Frederickburg—A Tree Falls Upon Him, Causing Immediate Death—Notes from Many Correspondents.**

CANTON, Aug. 28.—Major McKinley received as many letters today, congratulating him upon the excellence of his letter of acceptance, as he did telegrams yesterday. Sometime this afternoon a committee of fifteen from the Republican National League, just adjourned at Milwaukee, will arrive, and at 4 o'clock the members of the East Ohio conference of the United Brethren church will pay their respects. Tomorrow morning the commercial travellers from Chicago will roll in at 8 o'clock, coming in Pullman cars. This morning their advance agent, Mr. Higbee, was advised that 490 tickets had been sold, and the total will doubtless reach 600. It will be the most important delegation to arrive in a long time. Its members will represent every commercial line, every section of the land, every form of partisan affiliation and consist of picked men, who have guided the globe in their travels. Later in the day two other delegations are expected.

CANTON, Aug. 29.—Marriage licenses have been granted to Fred Albright and Etta Black, of Massillon; Irwin H. Waltz and Anna C. Oyster, of Louisville, and Granville Oyster and Amanda Ruff, of Canton.

Inventory and appraisal have been filed in the estate of Adam List, of Massillon.

The administrator of the Jesse L. Hines estate, in Perry township, has filed a final account.

Elizabeth A. Kettering has been appointed guardian of Charles R. and Earl B. Kettering, of Canton township.

The assignee of G. A. Karper, of Canton, has been ordered to pay preferred claims.

In the assignment of George Dilger, of Louisville, a schedule of debts and liabilities has been filed.

The candidates recently nominated to county offices by the reorganizing Democrats of Stark county have filed to the clerk of courts their statements of expenses incurred in securing places on the ticket. Atlee Pomeroy, candidate for prosecuting attorney, and John H. Dager, candidate for county commissioner, make affirmation that they paid nothing whatever. J. K. Bowers figures up \$1.25. L. G. Kelley, who wants to be attorney, declares that his nomination cost him nothing. Edward L. Smith, who wanted to be nominated for prosecuting attorney, but somehow or other failed, paid \$21.66 for the privilege. Samuel Burger also paid \$10, and Charles Seaman paid \$21.66 in order to be defeated by Atlee Pomeroy.

**KILLED BY A FALLING TREE.**

FREDERICKSBURG, Aug. 29.—John Meier, residing three and one-half miles north of Frederickburg, in the employ of his brothers, Albert and George, who are operating a sawmill near Benton, Holmes county, was instantly killed Friday morning. He had gone to the woods to cut trees, and in felling a tree about one and one-fourth feet in diameter it bounded and struck him across the back, knocking him forward on his face with the above result. He was not bruised in the least, only a slight scratch being noticed on the face. He was about 21 years old.

**WANT A MCKINLEY CLUB.**

NORTH LAWRENCE, Aug. 28.—A part of the roof of the room of the Minglewood mine in which Thomas Newton was at work, fell, Thursday, striking him on the head and back, inflicting serious injuries.

By affixing their signatures to certain papers being circulated by S. W. Fulton and R. A. Pollock, one hundred and fifty persons have expressed themselves in favor of the organization of a McKinley club in the village.

**WAYNE COUNTY FAIR.**

ORRVILLE, Aug. 28.—The programme of the Wayne County Agricultural Society meeting, to be held at Wooster, beginning September 16 and lasting three days, promises some very fine attractions. Wednesday, September 16, is bicycle day, and there are special attractions for bicycle riders. Thursday, September 17.—3:30 trot, purse \$100; 2:35 trot, purse \$200; 2:35 pace, purse \$150; 3 year and under trot, purse \$150.

Friday, September 18.—3 year and under pace, purse \$100; 2:34 trot, purse \$250; 2:30 pace, purse \$200; 3:00 trot, purse \$300. The outlook for the Wayne county fair this year is very good and the speed programme is a special feature and promises to be very interesting.

**DOWN IN WEST VIRGINIA.**

Gold Standard Democrats Hold a Convention.

WHEELING, Aug. 29.—[By Associated Press]—Two hundred and twenty-five delegates from all parts of the state are at the gold standard Democratic convention. Benj. E. Treppel, jr., is temporary chairman. He denounced the Chicago convention and nominee, saying its acts were inspired by Populists and renegade Republicans, and did not represent true Democracy. While the gold standard party could only look to defeat as a party, it could assist in the triumph of sound currency.

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Resolutions Adopted Friday—Social Feature of the Week.

The sessions of the Stark county teachers' institute still increase in attendance and interest. Prof. Keyser, of the Urbana high school, has delighted all by his talk on science teaching. His lecture Thursday evening on the X rays with experiments was one of the finest ever given before a Stark county audience. The social feature of Thursday afternoon was a trolley party which consisted of nine car loads of teachers who made the entire circuit of the street car lines of the Canton-Massillon Railroad Company, and visited the county workhouse. The following resolutions were adopted Friday afternoon:

We, the teachers of Stark county, in thirty-second annual session assembled, through a regular appointed committee, present the following resolutions:

First. That we hail with delight the elevation of the teachers' profession upon a basis where the most effective and abiding results shall be realized, bespeaking for the schools of our great commonwealth, such recognition as will make them potent factors of true citizenship in our land.

Second. That it is the expression of the teachers here assembled that the success of the schools demand that increased attention be given to works on educational and professional training, and that we request our county examiners to require applicants for teachers' certificates, that they pursue, as a minimum, the course of study outlined by the board of education of the Ohio Teachers' Union.

Third. That we hail with delight the uniformity of instruction given in the rural schools of our county, giving the children of our townships a chance to become systematically and thoroughly educated and believe this result to be largely attributed to township supervision.

Fourth. That we would advise the teachers of the county to carry out as far as possible, the provisions of the law relative to the scientific instruction on temperance, calling attention of the pupil again and again to the pernicious effects of alcohol and the use of tobacco, in any form upon the human system.

Fifth. That the thanks of the institute are hereby tendered to Miss Clara Tagg, of Cleveland public schools; to Superintendent E. A. Jones, of the Massillon schools; to Prof. Keyser, of the Urbana high school, for their very profitable and practical instruction, and the hope is expressed that many suggestions have been received which will be of valuable aid to our work in the coming school year.

Sixth. That the thanks of the institute are also tendered to Mrs. Jennie Dysart for her valuable paper on "The Scientific Instruction on Temperance in the Public Schools."

Seventh. That we most heartily commend the county board of examiners for the great interest taken by them in raising the standard of education in the county but commend them more especially for the circulars issued by them during the year in which they gave valuable suggestions and aid to the teachers of the county. We would suggest a continuance of the same in the coming school year.

Eighth. That we thank the Canton board of education for the use of the high school building in which to hold the institute.

Ninth. That we appreciate the generous reports of our meeting given us by the press and hereby make grateful acknowledgment.

Tenth. That we are highly pleased with the work of the executive committee for the satisfactory manner in which they arranged for and conducted the institute, and also to the officers of the institute for the manner in which they carried out every provision thereof.

Eleventh. That we extend to the managers of the Canton-Massillon electric railway line our appreciation of the service given in the ride over their system of travel.

Twelfth. That we recommend the continuation of the plan adopted three years ago of having two adjourned institutes during the year 1896-97, and the regular institute beginning the last Monday of August, 1897.

Thirteenth. That we urge upon the teachers the necessity of teaching patriotism and true citizenship in our public schools, giving especial attention to the study of character of eminent men.

Fourteenth. That we recommend teachers to hold township institutes during the year and devote a part of each programme to the O. T. R. C.

Fifteenth. That we recommend teachers to use their influence in the spreading of good literature and to encourage the reading thereof by the pupils of their respective schools.

Sixteenth. That we suggest that the incoming executive committee set aside a certain time at the next regular institute for an address or more on the scientific study of alcohol and narcotics on the human system.

Seventeenth. That we hail with delight the healthy professional courtesy among the teachers of Stark county, and hope the time is gone by when a teacher will succeed in securing a school by the one recommendation of teaching for less money than her more worthy competitors.

**Found Dead in Bed.**

Mrs. Marggie Martin, who, for the past few years had made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Thomas H. Sheppard, in Edna street, was found dead in bed Saturday morning. Death resulted from heart disease, with which Mrs. Martin had been afflicted for several years. She was in comparatively good health Friday evening. The end had evidently come quietly and suddenly while she was sleeping. Previous to the death of her husband, which occurred about two years ago, Mrs. Martin had spent her entire life in Cleveland, and her remains will be taken there Monday morning for interment in the Riverside cemetery. Mrs. Martin was 68 years of age, and leaves two children, Mrs. Sheppard and Miss Mary Martin, who also resides in this city.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

## MCKINLEY'S BIG DAY.

### Scheduled to Meet Five Incoming Delegations.

#### COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS ARRIVE

With Crashing Bands and Flying Banners They March Up to the Major's House—His Splendid Speech to a Splendid Body.

CANTON, Aug. 29.—A special train of Pullman cars rolled into town at 7:30 this morning, bearing the commercial travellers of Chicago. They were met by the Canton Troop and Grand Army band, and after breakfasting, marched to Major McKinley's residence, arriving there at 10 o'clock. No finer body of men has visited Canton. They were men of very evident intelligence and represented every important commercial line. Each man carried a red, white and blue umbrella. The address of their spokesman was interrupted with many comments of noisy approval, and the enthusiasm was very great. Major McKinley replied as follows:

What we want is reciprocity that is free, liberal and just to ourselves as well as other countries. We will have no policy by which we do not get as much as we give. (Applause.) And will inaugurate no reciprocity policy that takes from American workingmen a single day's work that they can possibly get. (Applause.) We will simply revive the policy that put American flour free in Havana and gave Cuban sugar free to the people (applause), on terms alike free, honorable and advantageous to both countries. The policy of Blaine and Harrison proposed new and larger factors to our surplus manufactured and agricultural products. It don't injure competition nor lessen trade, it only means better wages and better prices for what we do or can produce, not less work or poorer reward to any of our citizens. It found our foreign products practically excluded from the countries that were receiving important and profitable exchanges from the United States. It said, open your gates to us, ours are already open to you. It increased our foreign trade only in the degree that it advanced our domestic trade.

Protection guards the products of our labor at home, reciprocity opens the factory for the products of our labor abroad. We gain by both and we will maintain both so long as the good of the country demands it. A sound treasury, too, is demanded and liked by every consideration of good government and good business. The government must provide adequate revenues for expenses or its credit is in constant jeopardy, for one of the great and invaluable ends which Harrison said in 1890 were to be secured by the proper and adequate means for the support of public credit, are as important today as they were then to promote the respectability of the American name, to answer the call of justice, to increase agriculture and commerce and to establish public order on the basis of an upright and liberal policy, the means Harrison recommended for the accomplishment of these good objects are those which we should restore in the administration of our government today.

He favored the levying of sufficient duties on foreign products to provide abundant resources for the support of the government, to pay the national debt and to establish confidence and to encourage manufacture, agriculture and commerce. (Good.) He favored the policy to protect the American people in their occupations and enterprises, thereby creating that splendid home factory which is the best and the greatest in the world. (Applause.) He favored the debt paying, not the debt increasing policy. (Applause.) Let us emulate this good example and return to the wise course he bade us to follow. The safest prop to a sound treasury is the protective tariff, and that I believe the American people intend to restore. (Applause.) It is a true patriotic policy and can not be safely surrendered, compromised or abandoned. Honest money must always be the best money. (Applause.) That's the character of money we've got to day, every dollar worth one hundred cents. (Applause.) In every country of the world. (A voice, it will stay there to, and we propose to keep it there. (Applause), and a voice, if you're elected.)

If there is one kind of money that is good in every civilized country of the world, and another that passes only in some parts of the world, the people of the United States will never be content to adopt any kind of currency that is not as good as the best in use anywhere. (Applause.) We have been doing business on that basis since January 1st, 1879. We will continue that policy so long as we have a just regard for our honest obligations and high standing as a nation. Free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, or about half its true bullion value, is not a full dollar. (No.) Good money never made times hard, (applause) and poor money never made times good. (Applause.) Our contest is for the country's honor; the need of the hour is work for willing hands, (applause) wages for the unemployed, and a chance to earn the good dollars which are now idle and only awaiting a restoration of confidence. (Applause.)

Our contest is for the honor of the nation and the prosperity of the people and we proclaim with confidence the same supreme faith in the people that upheld Lincoln in every trial of the war. As he said, intelligence and patriotism and a free reliance in Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties. (Applause.) I thank you, my fellow citizens, for the compliment and courtesy of this call. I thank you for the message of good will and the assurance of support given to me by your eloquent spokesman. I shall never forget this call of the commercial men of the United States, and it will give me the greatest pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally. (Applause.)

The Tuscarawas Township Sunday School Association convened in the Tabernacle at Crystal Springs at 1 o'clock Wednesday, President W. D. Oberlin in the chair. In the absence of the secretary Mrs. Chalie Walter was appointed to fill the vacancy. Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. A. G. Berk. Delegates were enrolled, after which the president delivered a very appropriate address of welcome, paying a touching tribute to the memory of our departed sister, Miss Olivia Warner. The children then delivered several interesting songs and recitations, after which the Rev. N. E. Moffit delivered an interesting and instructive address to the children.

## IN OLD TUSCARAWAS.

Great Interest, as Usual, in the Sunday School Association.

The Tuscarawas Township Sunday School Association convened in the Tabernacle at Crystal Springs at 1 o'clock Wednesday, President W. D. Oberlin in the chair. In the absence of the secretary Mrs. Chalie Walter was appointed to fill the vacancy. Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. A. G. Berk. Delegates were enrolled, after which the president delivered a very appropriate address of welcome, paying a touching tribute to the memory of our departed sister, Miss Olivia Warner. The children then delivered several interesting songs and recitations, after which the Rev. N. E. Moffit delivered an interesting and instructive address to the children.

Prof. H. R. Warner spoke beautifully of the influence which some workers have over children. The session was closed with the benediction. No session was held on Wednesday evening because the rain prevented the people from coming.

The session Thursday morning was opened with song. The devotion service was conducted by the Rev. James Steele, of Tiffin. The subject, "How to Make a Sunday School Convention Interesting," was discussed at length by Prof. H. R. Warner; he closed his address with a brief review of the history of the association. Mr. E. G. Bowers spoke briefly and right to the point on "The Relation of the Church to the Sunday School."

Miss Inez Oberlin read a report of the state Sunday school convention held at Columbus in June. The report was well prepared and was listened to with rapt attention. Benediction by the Rev. J. Steele.

Thursday at 1 p. m. the session opened with singing and devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. J. H. Barrow, of Dalton.

The first number on the programme was a free parliament:

(a) "What methods has your Sunday school tested to retain elder scholars?" Responded to by R. W. Klingel, H. R. Warner, the Rev. A. G. Berk, the Rev. C. E. Stoner and Mrs. Chalie Walter.

(b) "What has your Sunday school done for your church?" Responded to by the Rev. N. E. Moffit and the Rev. W. H. Shultz.

(c) "What has your Sunday school done for missions?" Responded to by the Rev. W. A. Hale, D. D., of Dayton. Mr. Charles Snavely read an able and carefully prepared paper on the subject: "Responsibility of the Sunday School Teacher."

Subject discussed by the Rev. J. H. Barrow, the Rev. C. E. Stoner, the Rev. N. E. Moffit and Prof. H. R. Warner. The Rev. J. H. Barrow read an excellent paper on "Methods of Cultivating Spirituality in the Sunday School." "What has the Sunday school done for our country?" was then eloquently discussed by the Rev. C. A. Boory. Officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows: President, W. D. Oberlin; vice-president, D. W. Walter; secretary, Miss Etta Eggert; treasurer, R. W. Klingel; board of control, J. S. Erb, G. R. Snavely, E. S. McFarren, P. R. Miller, B. F. Snavely; delegate to the state convention, Mrs. B. P. Baughman; alternate, C. E. McFarren. Session dismissed by Prof. H. R. Warner. Thursday session opened by singing "Onward, Christian Soldier," after which the Rev. C. E. Stoner conducted devotional services. The choir sang another selection, the Rev. W. A. Hale, D. D., of Dayton, O., delivered a lecture on "The True Aristocrat."

The lecture was a grand one and forcibly set forth the importance of proper training of the child and youth. The session was closed by singing and benediction by the Rev. W. H. Shultz. The session was all well attended.

The annual picnic will be held Saturday, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock the Rev. W. A. Hale, D. D., will preach at the tabernacle. Sunday evening at 7:30 there will be a union meeting of the C. E. societies of the township at the tabernacle.

## AMATEUR STAGE TALENT.

It Will Appear Next Week at Bucher's Opera House.

The theatrical season will be appropriately opened next Tuesday evening at Bucher's opera house, with an entertainment to be given for the benefit of the Massillon Woman's Cemetery Association. The dramatic talents of some of the younger members of the association have been called into requisition, and two one-act comedies are to be presented. "Sunset," by Jerome K. Jerome, and "The Happy Pair," Miss Evelyn Albrecht, her guest, Miss Wood, Miss Carrie Taggart, Miss Skinner, Mr. William A. Ulman, Mr. Per Lee Hunt, Mr. Walter H. McLain and Mr. Prescott Burton, are members of the company, and as no expense is to be spared in the matter of stage settings, music, costumes and other details connected with the presentation of the plays, a liberal patronage is hoped for and expected. The sale of tickets has already commenced. They may be obtained by applying to any member of the company or at the box office of the opera house next Tuesday evening. Prices 50 and 25 cents.

## Mr. Falke's Funeral.

The funeral of the late Gerhart Henry Falke took place Saturday morning at 9 o'clock from St. Joseph's church. The services were conducted by the Rev. T. F. Mahon, assisted by the Rev. James Kuhn, of St. Mary's church, and the Rev. Mr. Boeklin, of St. Barbara's church, of West Brookfield. The services at the church were very largely attended by business men and friends, and the evidences of sincere grief seen on every hand bespoke the high esteem and respect with which the deceased was regarded. The pall bearers, all business associates and friends, were: H. H. Pille, Philip Sonnhalter, Andrew Boerner, Frank Crone, J. B. Firestone, Adam Volkmar, C. F. Whitman and A. F. Portmann.

## TO MEET LI HUNG CHANG

### President Cleveland Comes on to New York.

#### RECEPTION AT MR. WHITNEY'S

Distinguished Americans Call on the Grand Old Man of China—Great Crowd Gather to See the Hero of the Yellow Jacket.

[By Associated Press to The Independent] NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—President Cleveland, Attorney General Harmon, and Secretary Thurber arrived today and went to ex-Secretary Whitney's residence, where Li Hung Chang's reception by the President took place. Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster called early on Li Hung Chang, renewing acquaintance formed in China. The principal feature of today's programme was a reception by the President at Mr. Whitney's. The cards issued last night to representatives of the press were with drawn today. Developments since last



LI HUNG CHANG.

night made this course necessary. Mr. Whitney's secretary said the reception would be exceedingly simple. Great crowds gathered in the vicinity of the house. The police were required there to keep the entrance way clear. The reception by the President lasted only twenty-five minutes. After the reception Li returned to the Waldorf.

This evening Li will be entertained at dinner at the Waldorf by former American ministers to China. On Sunday the viceroy will visit Grant's tomb.

The bay was crowded with craft of all kinds, and guns and firecrackers were fired in great profusion. Li Hung Chang met General Ruger and party in the cabin, accompanied by his son.

He was attired in the historical yellow jacket, purple silk trousers, black and white felt shoes and a black and red hat with the three-eyed peacock plume depending from the back.

Holding the jacket in the front was a large diamond surrounded with pearls. He wore glasses and leaned a truth on the attendants as he stood up to receive his guests.

General Ruger was first introduced. He shook hands cordially with the general, who said:

"Ambassador, I am here on behalf of the United States government and President Cleveland to bid you welcome to this country."

The translator told the ambassador, who, however, had showed interest enough in the statement to state that he understood it. In Chinese he said: "I am glad to be here and I thank you for this kindness. I am glad to know you."

The ambassador had heard that General James H. Wilson, who was with the party, had been a friend and fellow-fighter with General Grant, that he had a record for bravery and he could hardly restrain his impatience so anxious was he to talk with him. He finally sat down and asked through his interpreter for General Wilson, made him sit down beside him while he plied him with question telling that he knew of his record.

When the dock was reached the ambassador enjoyed what to him was evidently the most pleasant incident of the reception.

The gangplank had hardly been put in position when Colonel Fred Grant stepped up and the ambassador's face beamed with smiles as he grasped the colonel's hand and shook it warmly. He conversed with him a few minutes and then entered his carriage for conveyance to the Waldorf hotel.

The Chinese party was received at the pier by the guard of honor of the Marine infantry and an immense crowd of people which was with difficulty kept back from the approaches by a large force of police.

The first carriage contained the ambassador and General Ruger and in the next were Tao-Tai-Li, Major Von Hennekin and a member of the staff of General Ruger. In the third carriage was Lord Li and his wife, Lo-Heng-Luh and another staff officer. After them came carriages containing the Chinese minister and the Chinese consul and their suites, accompanied by staff officers.

square and up Fifth avenue to the Waldorf. The route of the procession was guarded by police and densely packed with spectators. A quantity of bunting was displayed on all sides and among it the Chinese standard was continuously seen. The Chinese flag was flying from the Waldorf.

Hardly had Li Hung Chang been settled in his spacious quarters in the Waldorf when an attaché of the Russian legation called to arrange a conference between the viceroy and the Russian minister.

Other callers were: Ex-Secretary John W. Foster, Colonel Fred Grant, ex-Minister to China George F. Edmunds and some Chinese merchants.

Li Hung Chang dined last evening on food prepared by his own cooks and retired at his usual early hour, 9:30 o'clock.

A special guard of policemen has been thrown around the Waldorf and as long as Li Hung Chang is in the building this guard will be maintained.

## CALLED ON THE MAJOR.

### United Brethren Listen to a Speech.

#### THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

An Unsuccessful Movement to Reduce the Number of Presiding Elders—The Rev. W. O. Siffert, one of the Lucky Ones Chosen.

CANTON, O., Aug. 29.—The feature of the day on Friday was the visit of the conference to Canton's honored citizen. The major demonstrated his ability as a speaker by making a real christian address, which was admired by every member of the conference. A strong effort was made to reduce the number of presiding elder districts. The measure was lost by a single vote. The Revs. D. W. Spraukle, J. F. Shepherd and W. O. Siffert were elected presiding elders. The stationing committee will probably be ready to make their report Saturday evening. The East Ohio Conference is to be incorporated under the laws of the state of Ohio during the coming year.

#### THE MINISTERS CALL.

The members of the East Ohio Conference of the United Brethren church called upon Major McKinley Friday afternoon. In his speech Mr. McKinley said:

"Bishop Mills, Ladies and Gentlemen of the East Ohio Conference of the United Brethren church:

"It gives me sincere pleasure to respond to this call of greeting and congratulation. I am duly appreciative of the message of good will which you represent. It is a good omen when religious teachers are alive to the questions affecting the public welfare. Nothing is more worthy of your study and consideration than those questions which tend to make the country great, prosperous and righteous. Civic virtue is a good text for the preacher always, but a better thing for every citizen to guard in his daily life. Good citizenship lies at the foundation of our true greatness as a free government. Those who proclaim it are indeed christian teachers and public benefactors. The better the citizen, the better a free government and its laws. It is a gratifying fact as you state, that in our form of government character counts for so much. The lack of it amounts to almost a disqualification for public trust.

"Whatever men's individual opinions on moral questions are, or may be, whether good or bad; whatever may be their party affiliations, all prefer that public officials shall be of high character and worth. They may be heedless of virtue and careless in their own lives, but they insist that those who are to execute the public will shall be men of unquestioned integrity. Public opinion demands this, and happily all political parties respect it. I wish for every religious body, and every other agency whose object is to elevate mankind, the fullest measure of success. No nobler cause could engage your faculties. I trust that your annual conference here will be productive of good, and that your stay here will bring pleasure to you, as I am sure it has brought pleasure to our people and to our city. I will be glad to meet and greet each one of you who have honored me today, and I thank you over and over again for the courtesy and compliment of this call." (Great applause.)

#### M. J. HILTBIDLE TALKS CANAL.

He Says the Commissioners Favor Its Maintenance.

W. H. Hiltbidle, superintendent of this division of the Ohio canal, was in the city for an hour this noon, before returning to headquarters at Akron. Mr. Hiltbidle is confident that the canal will continue to exist and he expects a nice appropriation for its improvement from the next legislature. He has had a talk with every member of the inspection committee, and he says that they are unanimously in favor of its maintenance and improvement from Cleveland to Dresden, and will make a report to that effect. The break in the towpath, just below Bolivar, he says, has been repaired and navigation has been resumed. The canal, so far as this division is concerned, Mr. Hiltbidle thinks, is a very prosperous institution and with a reasonable outlay could be made even more so.

Isaac H. Myers, of Wooster, Ohio, recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

WOOSTER, O., May 21, 1896.

To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O.: Gentls—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. Krieger, druggist, and used them for rheumatism and constipation. One of my arms was so badly afflicted that I could not remove my coat without assistance, and after using one box all pain had entirely left it. The medicine did me more good than anything I ever took. Yours very truly, ISAAC H. MYERS.



Twenty-Seven Years of Protection (1865 to 1893) Increased our Public Debt \$1,474,501.878  
Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1895) Increased our Public Debt \$262,329,630.

S. L. Douglass, of Mansfield, has been nominated for circuit judge of the Fifth Judicial district. Judge Thayer, of this county, might have had the nomination, but he has a sense of honor too high to permit of the acceptance of place on the ticket this year. Judge Thayer is not the sort of a lawyer to endorse in any form the Democratic attack upon the integrity of the supreme court. Like Senator Hill, he is a Democrat but not a revolutionist.

THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

An esteemed reader of THE INDEPENDENT sends a note saying: "I enclose clipping and ask you to 'sass back' and then I will send the paper on to them." The clipping enclosed is out from the Salt Lake City Tribune, of August 19. It purports to be an editorial printed in the London Financial News, in which the News is made to say: "The trade of the world is in our hands, but it will not long remain there if the United States goes to a bimetallic basis, with free and unlimited coinage of silver. Gold will leave the banks and enter into competition of silver in the avenues of trade, and the manufacturers of the United States, which have been shut down or crippled since 1892, will again resume their fight for the English markets." The principal objection to this alleged quotation is that it happens to be a forgery. The article which THE INDEPENDENT's correspondent enclosed has been published in most all of the free coinage papers of the west, but some of their readers who are not unfamiliar with their general character, have taken the pains to send the article in question to England, with the result that the publishers of the paper from which the extract is said to have been clipped, repudiated it and denounced it as an invention pure and simple. Let us assume for the moment, however, that the statements made are genuine. It must be very evident to the most thoughtless, that the only way the manufacturers of this country can obtain the markets which our cousins are guarding so jealously, is by underselling them, and in no way can we undersell them so quickly and readily as by diminishing the wages paid to labor. If the "toiling masses" about whom Mr. Bryan speaks so tearfully can find any comfort in a programme which promises them the markets of the world by still further decreasing their already low scale of wages, let them make the most of it.

WAGES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Canton Journal, in some interesting remarks on what THE INDEPENDENT said the other day concerning the respect that is due to the women teachers in the public schools, asks THE INDEPENDENT if it "dares to say that a woman receives the same salary for teaching a certain school that a man would receive for teaching the same school." The question is one of fact and not of theory, and at the same time is difficult to answer with accuracy. It will be found that as a rule women are preferred for situations in the schools because of their peculiar fitness for the work, and where men are employed it is because of some special adaptability for some particular task, because they are better able to maintain discipline for obvious reasons among advanced pupils, or because, as seems to be the rule in the country schools, a greater variety of accomplishments is required in each individual teacher, and men seem more generally to possess this variety.

There were 17,330 teachers employed in the public schools of Ohio in 1895. Of this number 10,839 were women. In the public schools of Stark county, in 1895, 132 men found employment and 184 women. In the township districts of Stark county the average monthly pay of men was \$38 and that of women \$27. The average pay for this work throughout the state was for men \$36 and for women \$29. These figures certainly prove that in the country schools the men teachers receive more than the women, but does not necessarily prove that the women do not obtain the same pay for the same work as men. In the separate districts of Stark county, in the elementary branches, the average pay to men is \$62 per month, and that of women \$41. The difference in the state at large is not so marked, as the men receive \$64 and the women \$47. Now, while the male teachers in the elementary schools of Stark county receive a larger rate of pay, they are only 24 in number, while 158 women find employment in the same branches. This difference in favor of the women indicates that the 24 were employed for some particular reason, where women teachers could not be used to advantage. In the high schools of Stark county the average monthly pay of the men teachers is \$72, while the women overstep them and receive

\$73, but here again we find that the men teachers numbered 20, while the women who receive a higher rate of pay numbered only 5, thus confirming the previous conclusion that where a small number of persons is employed at a higher rate of wages than the general class, there is some reason for the fact that is not to be disclosed by cold statistics. In the state at large the average pay of men teachers in the high schools is \$79 and that of women \$73.

The records do not fully bear out the popular idea that the women employed in the public schools are not treated as fairly as the men, although the rate of pay in many of the counties would warrant such a conclusion. The tendency all seems to be towards giving to the two sexes equal pay for equal work, but unlike the trades, in which the operatives are given a distinct task to perform, the profession of school teaching is not one in which each member can discharge his duties with equally good results. Until the end of time school boards will meet with difficulties in placing the proper estimate upon the personal value of each employe of the public schools.

THE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Major McKinley's letter of acceptance was given to the press associations at noon on Wednesday for transmission to the newspapers in time for publication in their issues of Thursday. Another copy was sent by mail to Senator John M. Thurston, chairman of the committee of notification. The message contains about 11,000 words. It is carefully divided into paragraphs, each under an appropriate headline. Thirteen of these paragraphs relate to the currency question, eleven to the tariff, one to reciprocity, one to immigration, one to pensions and soldiers and sailors, one to the merchant marine and navy, one to the civil service, one to law and order, one to the obliteration of sectionalism and one in which he explains that he cannot refer to each item in the platform separately, but endorses them collectively. The letter is full of striking sentences, such as: "Good money never made times hard." Another sentence likely to be quoted frequently is this: "The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade." In one portion of the letter he shows the condition of the country now and in 1892 by the testimony of Presidents Harrison and Cleveland. The aim of the letter is to show that the currency question and the tariff issue are inseparable, and that but for our deficient revenues, the money question would not now before the public.

Major McKinley has given this, his first formal document, his most careful attention and it represents his best literary style. He began writing it immediately after the convention, jotting down a paragraph now and then in his own hand and filing it away for future use. About a month ago he began serious and consecutive work, and continued it at such times as were at his disposal until ten days ago, when it was completed and given out to the printers. In making the first draft he employed no stenographer, but wrote out every line in his own hand. It was all written after night and long after the visitors had departed from the McKinley household. At such times, when the only lights that could be seen were those which burned in the library, the Major might have been found alone, writing at his desk, keeping it up until two o'clock in the morning. When the first draft was finished, he called in his private stenographer and read it over to him, making such alterations as were suggested at the moment. After coming from the printers, a proof was read by himself very carefully, and a great many verbal changes were made and a considerable portion was edited out.

The letter is probably one-third shorter than the original draft. It contains about as many words as the letters of Harrison, Blaine and Garfield, but is very much longer, of course, than similar letters written by the presidential nominees from Lincoln's time backwards. Lincoln accepted his nomination in a note of less than 500 words. Since his day the tendency has been toward expansion, each letter covering more fully than the one before the issues of the year. Mr. McKinley awaits with keen interest the verdict of the country upon this document, which reflects more truly his opinions and attitude than any other which bears the mark of his handiwork.

While the letter deals with no new theories or principles, it clothes the old with the language of unaffected candor, and in the judgment of THE INDEPENDENT, it is entitled to a high place as one of the classics in our political literature.

A SCIENTIFIC SHAKE.

HAND CLASPS OF STATESMEN AND POLITICIANS.

Recent Experience of Bryan and McKinley—How the President's Right Arm Is Tried—Experience of Mrs. Cleveland. Characteristic Handshakes.

[Special Correspondence.]

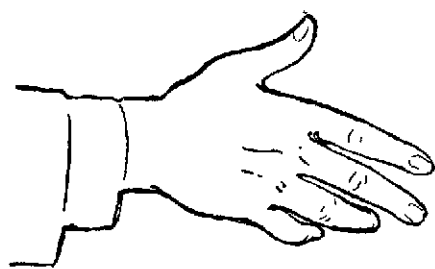
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Major McKinley is shaking hands with as many as 2,000 people in a day, and he proposes to stay in Canton all summer to receive visiting delegations.

Sunday is comparatively free from care, and usually one other day in the week is quiet, but he shakes hands with 8,000 to 10,000 persons every week. Even at the lowest estimate he will shake hands with 150,000 people before election day.

In the ordinary course of events the ordinary man would not shake hands so often in all his life, even if he lived to a green old age.

Candidate Bryan has just been through a severe handshaking, and he promises to do more of this than his opponent.

It is the penalty of the man running for office or the man holding high place that he must be ready to grasp the hand of any citizen. The right of the American citizen to shake hands with the



THE GLAD HAND.

president has been recognized for many years, and Mr. Cleveland comes down stairs to the east parlor in the White House almost every day when he is in Washington to shake hands with all comers.

The life and health of the president of the United States are very precious. So is the life of a nominee for the presidency. In Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan respectively are wrapped the hopes of the Republican and Democratic parties for the next four years. It may disturb some good Republican or Democrat, then, to learn what an extraordinary strain on the endurance of the candidates is imposed by these many thousand enthusiasts every week. Suppose some brawny visitor should crush Mr. McKinley's hand; suppose that from over-exertion he lost his strength and fell into a decline.

Major McKinley's Shake.

There is not the slightest danger that either of these things will happen. Major McKinley knows the science of handshaking as well as any one in public life, not excepting President Cleveland. No one of these visitors will ever get a hold on Major McKinley's hand. The major does the handshaking himself, and in this lies the secret of innocuousness. Always shake hands with the other fellow and never let the other fellow shake hands with you. That is the science of handshaking in one sentence.

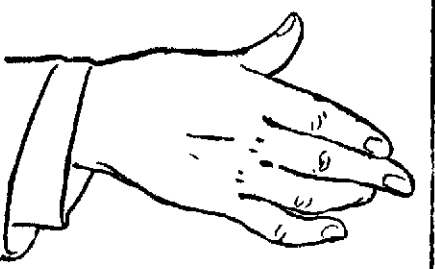
When a visitor approaches Major McKinley, the major holds his left hand behind him and the right in front and very close to his body, at about the height of his elbow. As the other man puts out his hand the major suddenly reaches out and grasps it, drawing it toward him. He holds it rather close to him, with the fingers under full control, until the greeting is over. There is cordiality in his general pose and in his smile, but none in the handshake itself. He has a rather pudgy, moist hand, and its pressure on the fingers it incloses is very slight. The major wastes no muscular force on handshaking. But he holds the fingers of his visitor close bunched, so that they can exert no pressure on him.

Mr. McKinley's "shake" is not unlike that of President Cleveland. The president, too, has soft, fat fingers, and he is so old a hand at shaking that he uses the scientific method always. I venture to say that of the hundreds of thousands of people with whom Mr. Cleveland has shaken hands in the past 12 years Mrs. Cleveland is the only one who has taken a good grip on his fingers.

The presidential ordeal is an almost daily occurrence in Washington. Eleven years ago, when Mr. Cleveland was courting popularity, he used to come into the east parlor every weekday and shake hands with several hundred people. At the beginning of the present administration he abolished the daily receptions, but last winter they were resumed.

The Presidential Shake.

Any one can attend a White House reception when the president is in Washington. There is no ceremony. The visitor goes to the White House at noon and is waved along the hall by one of the ushers into the east parlor, where he finds a hundred or more men, women and children waiting to see the president. Conversation is subdued, and presently it is hushed entirely when two ushers enter at the west door and tell the people who are grouped about the walls to come to the middle of the room. Then the president comes in and



THE CAUTIOUS HAND.

takes his place between the ushers, with a half profile turned toward the crowd. He rests most of his weight on his right foot. His left hand hangs at his side, and the right is held against his chest. As the first visitor comes up the runway made by the ushers the president's right hand shoots out, his fingers close over

the fingers outstretched toward him, he leans slightly forward, and then with a steady pull, returning to his first position, he propels the unresisting visitor along toward the doorway. Before the visitor recovers from his surprise the president has bent forward and is grasping another hand.

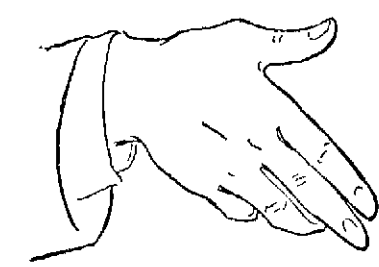
Sometimes the other hand is not ready, and the president has to hunt for it. Especially is this likely if the visitor is a child. Sometimes a visitor resists the propelling movement and tries to open a conversation with the president. Such awkward questions as "Do you want a third term, Mr. President?" have been put to Mr. Cleveland at times. Sometimes he makes reply; sometimes the ushers hustle the visitor along.

In his first term Mr. Cleveland was incautious enough to kiss a baby. Thereafter every mother who brought a baby to the White House held it up to be kissed. The strain was more than Mr. Cleveland could bear, and the ushers received instructions to keep women with babies moving rapidly. The ushers spot these women far down the line and prepare for them. The president kisses no babies but his own these days.

Even when the president goes on a fishing excursion, he has to shake with the horny handed native now and then. But a few dozen hands grasps a day is a mere bagatelle to a man who sometimes greets a thousand people in succession. The president seldom escapes the peculiar penalty of his greatness. When he passed through New York on his way to Gray Gables this summer, one of the workmen at the Pennsylvania railroad dock made him stand and deliver a handshake.

Ben Harrison's Shake.

I was with President Harrison at Ottumwa when, with Governor Boies, he opened the Coal palace. One of the features of that event was the inevitable reception, which means the shaking of hands innumerable. The president went through the ordeal stoically, though it seemed as if the whole population of Iowa was in the line which filed before him. When the hour for departure arrived, the president's party made a bolt for the train, and, according to the usual programme, the train should have started immediately. But there was some hitch. The train stood still, and in a minute there was a howling mob about the president's car. Mr. Harrison good naturedly came out on the platform. Every right hand shot out toward him, and the people pushed and pulled in their efforts to get nearer to the car. Mr. Harrison leaned over the rail and grasped one after another of the outstretched hands as fast as he could. He was still shaking them when the train pulled out, and one enterprising citizen ran 200 yards after the car, at the risk of his neck, to cling for a moment to the rail and touch the president's fingers. He was the only man in the state of Iowa whose hand had not been shaken



THE HANDSHAKE OF DUTY.

up to that time. That experience of President Harrison is like many that Mr. Bryan has been having on his travels.

Mr. Harrison got as much experience with handshaking in his four year term as Mr. Cleveland did in the four years preceding. He traveled a great deal, and wherever he went the local committee had prepared a reception. There are few cities of importance in the United States in which Mr. Harrison has not shaken a few thousand hands—perhaps I would better say grasped them, for Mr. Harrison does not shake hands at all. He merely closes his hand over the outstretched fingers of another and then relaxes it.

Where the president has his liveliest experience with hand grasping is at the public receptions at the White House, and this experience the president's wife usually shares. When Mr. Cleveland married, he carefully instructed his wife in the science of handshaking. Mrs. Cleveland has done her share of this wearisome duty ever since. The greatest strain comes on New Year's day. Then the president and his wife stand at the door of the blue parlor for three hours while a line files past. It comes slowly as the members of the diplomatic corps are presented and faster as the less important visitors come in. Finally there is a pause, and the doors are closed on the last of the official visitors. The president and his wife sit down for a few minutes. Then the doors are opened again, and the public, which has been waiting at the gates all morning, is admitted. These people go through as fast as the president can propel them. They tread on each other's heels, black and white, rich and poor alike. But every one of them feels the grasp of the president's hand and then of Mrs. Cleveland's. Both of them are used to the ordeal now, and they come out of it unscathed. But the experience made Mrs. Cleveland wince at first.

In Washington's Time.

The democratic handshake is not an heirloom from the first president. Neither General Washington nor Mr. Adams was in the least democratic. Such ceremony was observed at the president's house in Washington's time. It was copied from the ceremonies of the English court, where handshaking is not a recognized form. Mr. Adams was even more ceremonious than General Washington. Jefferson went to the other extreme. He abolished all ceremony and instead of scolding himself saw all who came. The handshaking doubtless began with him. It was Jefferson who practiced social equality to the point of taking off his hat to a negro who had bowed to him, and he said to his son, who did not join him in the

salute, "Would you have a negro ex-cuse you in politeness?"

Jackson not only shook hands heartily with his visitors, but slapped them on the back.

Lincoln was a great handshaker. He liked to mingle with the masses of the people. During his campaigns he did a great deal of handshaking at political meetings, but this was nothing to the experience he had just after his nomination. A sculptor made a cast of his hand not long after the Chicago convention, and this cast shows a distinct swelling across the back of the hand caused by the handshaking he had done. Lincoln was much too natural a man to shake hands in any but a hearty, whole souled way. Grant shook hands as often as Lincoln, but not in the same way. His public handshaking was perfunctory, though he grasped a friend's hand very cordially. Hayes was a cordial man. He opened more country fairs than all the other presidents together, and wherever he went he was kept busy shaking hands with friends and strangers. Mrs. Hayes was equally cordial. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes realized the prejudice against them growing out of the unfortunate conditions of the election of 1876, and they courted popularity in their manner. Their southern trip made many friends for them, and, in fact, the popularity of Mr. Hayes increased to the end of his administration.

Shakers of the Past.

General Garfield was a cordial man, and his hand grasp was firm and warm. President Arthur shook hands with people when it was necessary, but he did not like the duty, and his handshake was spiritless and limp.

Mr. Cleveland is inclined to resent the handshaking demands on him sometimes, and he responds to them a little impatiently.

Several hundred people are roaming about Ohio displaying "the hand that shook the hand of McKinley" under a misapprehension. Major McKinley has been a steady campaigner, and in almost every campaign year he has "stumped" Ohio in a private car. When he was on one of his stumping tours, he stopped at so many places and shook hands so many times that he reached his final destination tired out. When he looked at the crowd on the station platform, he shook his head.

"My hands are tired out," he said.

"Go ahead, governor, and I'll shake hands with the people," said young Halstead, who was traveling with the party as correspondent of a Cincinnati paper. He put his arms under the governor's arms, and they pushed through the crowd, grasping the outstretched hands on each side. In the crush no one noticed the substitution, and a great many people "shook the hand of Halstead" unknowingly.

In the same way, on the recent eastern trip of Mr. Bryan, a smooth faced correspondent named Stofor filled Mr. Bryan's place on the car platform in the early hours of the morning, and there always will be doubts of the authenticity of the "Bryan shake" in many Indiana communities.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

A GREAT WALKER.

He Tramps For Pay and Incidentally For Health.

[Special Correspondence.]

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—A man whose face was so tanned by long exposure to the elements that he more closely resembled a Maori than an American challenged my attention at the Tiff House recently. His was a sturdy figure, and he looked as though he could hold his own in any community. I found out after conversing with him that his name is Edward Fendler, and he is chief line inspector for one of the big telephone and telegraph companies. A unique occupation this, I should say, for he does nothing but walk about the country and inspect the lines his company operates. Whenever a new line is projected, Fendler walks over the proposed route and reports on the estimated cost of building it. Should a line be acquired by purchase or otherwise, he tramps it over and sends to his superior officer a statement about its chief characteristics. Any extensive repairs, as soon as completed, are rigidly inspected by this, so to speak, walking delegate. Within two years he has walked to Chicago and back from New York no less than seven times. In 1893 he walked all over the state of Texas, where the company he then represented was at that time building. Some of his trips he is able to make with a horse and buggy, but usually he goes afoot. He thinks no more, apparently, of starting out from New York or Buffalo, Washington or Cincinnati, than an ordinary citizen does of walking to the postoffice.

When I met him, he said he had just ridden in on a bicycle from Milwaukee, where he had wheeled from Boston. This was his first tour on a bicycle, and he did not regard the popular silent steed a success in his business. Although he had one of the best makes of wheel, it had several times broken down, and considerable difficulty had been experienced and not a little time lost in finding repair shops, and he had determined to abandon the wheel and proceed on foot, as usual.

While we were talking a telegram was handed to Fendler. It contained instructions to start for Montreal via Toronto and report on the cost of adding two wires to the line between these two cities. He said he should have to walk the entire distance. It was then 11 o'clock in the morning. He paid his hotel bill, lighted a cigar, and bidding me a pleasant goodbye started out Niagara street on his long journey. He carried no valise, but I noticed a toothbrush protruding from his vest pocket. "That's all I need for a little jaunt like this!" was his parting remark.

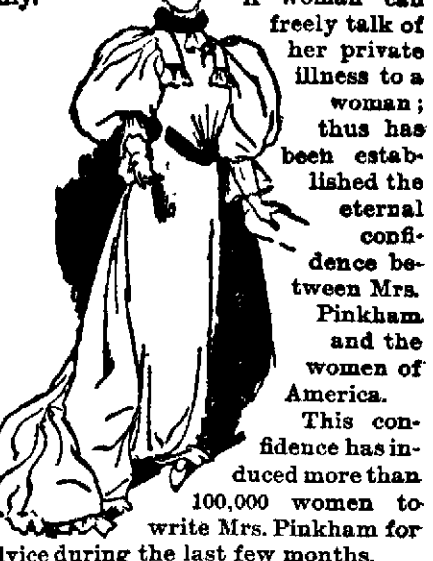
AD. VANCE.

The early Norman kings, besides being kings of England, were also dukes of Normandy, and some of them seemed to think more of their continental than of their English possessions.

AN INVITATION.

It Gives Us Pleasure to Publish the following Announcement.

All women suffering from any form of illness peculiar to their sex are requested to communicate promptly with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only.



A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America. This confidence has induced more than 100,000 women to write Mrs. Pinkham for advice during the last few months.

Think what a volume of experience she has to draw from! No physician living ever treated so many cases of female ills, and from this vast experience surely it is more than possible she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case.

She is glad to have you write or call upon her. You will find her a woman full of sympathy, with a great desire to assist those who are sick. If her medicine is not what you need, she will frankly tell you so, and there are nine chances out of ten that she will tell you exactly what to do for relief. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands.

Surely, any ailing woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and never in the history of Mrs. Pinkham's wonderful Compound has the demand for it been so great as it is to-day.

FIFTEEN GREAT RACES.

The Programme the Most Attractive Ever Given in Wheeling.

The racing programme prepared for the Sixteenth Annual Fair and Exposition on Wheeling Island, September 7th, 8th, 9th, 10 and 11th, 1896 far exceeds in features of general interest the amusements in this line during former years.

The racing will commence Tuesday, September 11th, with a 2:18 class pace, for a purse of \$400, and will be continued on that day with a 2:40 class trot, for a purse of \$400, and a running race, half mile heats, for \$140. Wednesday there will be four races, a four-and-half furlongs dash for \$140, a 2:24 class trot for \$400, a 2:28 class pace for \$400 and a six furlongs dash for a purse of \$140. On Thursday there will also be four races: A five-and-a-half furlongs dash for a purse of \$140, a 2:40 pace for \$400, a 2:26 trot for \$400, and a mile dash for \$300. The racing will end on Friday with a sparkling programme, including the trot for two years-olds for \$200, a 2:22 class pace for \$400, a 2:14 pace for the same amount, and a six and a half furlongs dash for \$140.

The inquiries from owners of horses began to come in early and in large numbers, and as the date of the Fair approaches they have greatly increased, indicating a very large number of entries. Every lover of turf sport should make it a point to attend the West Virginia State Fair this year.

Cheap Excursions to the West and North West.

On August 4, 18, September 1, 15, 29, October 6 and 20, 1896, the North-Western line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in the West and Northwest. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Harvest Excursions.

In order to give everyone an opportunity to see the grand crops in the Western states and enable the intending settler to secure a home, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. has arranged to run a series of harvest excursions to South and North Dakota, and to other states in the West. Northwest and Southwest, on the following dates: July 21, August 4 and 18, September 1, 15 and 29, and October 6 and 20, at the low rate of two dollars more than one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days from date of sale. For rates, time of trains and further details apply to any coupon ticket agent in the East or South, or address Wm. Kelly, jr., Traveling Passenger agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wheeling State Fair and Exposition Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

On September 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th reduced rate round trip tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania lines, account state fair and exposition, as follows: From Massillon, Rochester, Powhatan and intermediate ticket stations to Bridgeport (opposite Wheeling), and from Pittsburgh, Conesville and intermediate ticket stations to Wheeling. Tickets will include admission to the fair, and will be good returning until September 12th, inclusive.

Ohio State Fair and Industrial Exposition at Columbus, O.

For the above occasion the W. & L. E. railway will sell low round trip excursion tickets on August 31, Sept. 1st to 4th, inclusive, with limit for return passage Sept. 5th.

Attachment Notice.

Peter Carnes, Plaintiff, vs. O. M. Nolt, defendant.  
Before Robert H. Folger, Justice of the Peace, of Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio.  
On the 24th day of July, A. D. 1896, the said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for \$92.75.  
PETER CARNES, Plaintiff.  
Perry Township, Stark County, O., July 27, 1896.



His Formal Acceptance of Republican Nomination.

THREE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE.

Sound Money, Protection and Reciprocity  
Advocated—Says the Declaration For  
Unlimited, Irredeemable Paper Money  
His Opponents' Most Dangerous Planks.

CANTON, O., Aug. 27.—The formal letter of Major McKinley accepting the Republican nomination for the presidency reads as follows:

To Hon. John M. Thurston and Others, Members of the Nominating Committee of the Republican National Convention:

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the promise made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for president, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor, and to consider in detail questions at issue in the pending campaign. Perhaps this



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

might be considered unnecessary in view of my remarks on that occasion and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis convention, but in view of the momentous importance of the proper settlement of the issues presented on our future prosperity and standing as a nation, and considering only the welfare and happiness of our people, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which in my opinion vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the world, and our morality, integrity and patriotism as citizens of that republic which for a century past has been the hope of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards in government, nor unfaithful of the noble example and wise precepts of the fathers, or of the confidence and trust which our conduct in the past has always inspired.

The Free Coinage of Silver.

For the first time since 1853, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast importance in its effects, and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies, the People's and Silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests and has already excited universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic national convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the history of the republic more serious than the one thus presented.

No Benefit to Labor.

The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another and with the nations of the world, is of such primary importance, and so far reaching in its consequences as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and, in the end, a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases now advanced by false theories. Free silver would not mean the silver dollars were to be freely had without cost of labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

What It Means.

The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that anyone may take a quantity of silver bullion, now worth 53 cents, to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and he could use it as he pleased. He would get it only by his labor, the product of his land, or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present value, would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver and the community would suffer loss by its use.

The Dollars Compared.

We have coined since 1873 more than 400,000,000 of silver dollars, which are maintained by the government at parity with gold, and are a full legal tender for the payment of debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are now to be of the same weight and fineness; they are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value? Answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government and not for private account or gain,

and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it into silver dollars.

Having exclusive control of the mint, it only comes what it is entitled to, a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the government for the benefit of the people. The government bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its coinage value. It paid it out to its creditors, and put it in circulation among the people at its face value of 100 cents, or a full dollar. It required the people to accept it as a legal tender and is thus morally bound to maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then, as now, the recognized standard with us, and the most enlightened nations of the world. The government having issued and circulated the silver dollar, it must in honor protect the holder from loss. This obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation, but there is a legal obligation, expressed in public statute to maintain the parity.

They Could Not Be Kept at Par.

These dollars, in the particulars I have named, are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form, but different in value. The government would have no part in the transaction, except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit. It would take upon itself no obligation. It would not put the dollars into circulation. It could only get them, as any citizen would get them, by giving something of value. It would deliver them to those who deposited the silver, and its connection with the transaction there ends. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Who would then maintain the parity? What would keep them at par with gold? There would be no obligation resting upon the government to do it, and if there were, it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is we would be driven to a silver basis—to silver monometallism. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value. If the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, as some of its advocates assert, make 53 cents a silver worth 100 cents, and the silver dollar equal to one dollar, then we would have no cheaper money than now, and it would be no easier to get. But that such would be the result is against reason, and is contradicted by experience in all times and in all lands.

It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is being changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborer and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy I am unalterably opposed.

Bimetallism.

Bimetallism cannot be secured by independent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than 30 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of 16½ ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries, and they are on a silver basis alone. Until international agreement is had, it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world, with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four per cent of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1893 was on a gold standard, and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis.

We Now Have More Silver Than Gold.

Chiefly by means of legislation during and since 1873 there has been put in circulation more than \$224,000,000 of silver, or its representative. This has been done in the honest effort to give to silver, if possible, the same bullion and coinage value and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver as money. Prior to that time there had been 9,000,000 of silver dollars coined in the entire history of the United States, a period of 83 years. This legislation secures the largest use of silver consistent with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. There have today more silver than gold. This has been accomplished at times with great peril to the public credit. The so-called Sherman law sought to restrict the silver product of the United States for money at its market value. From 1880 to 1893 the government purchased 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, or 54,000,000 ounces a year. This was one-third of the product of the world and practically all of this country's product. It was believed by those who then and now favor free coinage that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would add to its coinage value, but this expectation was not realized. In a few months, notwithstanding the unprecedented market for the silver produced in the United States, the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower point than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President Cleveland, both political parties united in the repeal of the Sherman law, and we cannot engage in further experiments in this direction.

The Double Standard.

On the 23d of August, 1891, in a public address, I said:

"If we could have an international ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relation be fixed between the two metals, and all agree upon the quantity of silver which should constitute a dollar, then silver would be as free and unlimited in its privileges of coinage as gold is today. But that we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States, at the present ratio, we would be still further removed from an international agreement. We may never be able to secure it. If we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver, the double standard implies equality at a ratio, and that quality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations. It was the concurrent law of nations that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent law of nations to reinstate and sustain it."

It Favors the Use of Silver Money.

The Republican party has not been, and is not now, opposed to the use of silver money, as its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use, with safety and honor by the United States acting apart from other governments. There are those who think that it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line.

More Than Any Other Country.

We have much more silver in use than any country in the world except India or China—\$500,000,000 more than Great Britain; \$150,000,000 more than France; \$400,000,000 more than Germany; \$225,000,000 less than India and \$125,000,000 less than

China. The Republican party has declared in favor of an international agreement, and if elected president it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in gold and silver would, if not defeat, international bimetallism, and an international agreement can be had every interest requires us to maintain our present standard. Independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least 300,000,000 of gold dollars, which we now have, permanently from the trade of the country, and greatly decrease our per capita circulation. It is not proposed by the Republican party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contrary it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the government to the holder of silver dollar. This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1873. It has inaugurated no new policy. It will keep in circulation and as good as gold all of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future as it has always done in the past. It will not consent to put this country on a silver basis, which would inevitably follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circulation.

Farmers and Laborers Suffer Most.

If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products, or our property, we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the honest money means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here, as elsewhere, the poor and not the rich, are always the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments and upon the property of the savings banks and their depositors; upon building and loan associations and their members; upon the savings of thrift; upon pensioners and their families, and upon wage-earners and the purchasing power of their wages.

Unlimited Irredeemable Paper Money.

The silver question is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. Not content with urging the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be issued directly by the government of the United States. This is the Chicago Democratic declaration. The St. Louis people's declaration is that "our national money shall be issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, be full legal tender for the payment of all debts, 'public and private,' and be distributed direct to the people and through fiscal disbursements of the government." In addition to the free coinage of the world's silver, they demand that we issue upon an era of unlimited irredeemable paper currency. The question which was fought out from 1855 to 1873 is thus to be reopened, with all its uncertainties and cheap money experiments of every conceivable form foisted upon us. This indicates a most startling reactionary policy, strangely at variance with every requirement of sound finance and the declaration shows the spirit and purpose of those who by combined action are contending for the control of the government. Not satisfied with the debasement of our coin, which would inevitably follow the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten to the public honor by the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency. A general lowering of our financial standing and credit would hardly be conceived, every patriotic citizen should be aroused to promptly meet and effectually defeat it.

In the Highest Degree Reprehensible.

It is a cause for painful regret and soliloquy that an effort is being made by those high in the councils of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and create distinctions among us which in fact do not exist and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people, and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence and I believe they will be. Every attempt to array class against class, "the classes against the masses," section against section, labor against capital, "the poor against the rich," and "the masses against the interests in the United States," is of the highest degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the national instinct and interest and should be resisted by every citizen. We are not a nation of classes, but of sturdy, free, independent and honorable people, despising the demagogue and never capitulating to dishonor. This ever recurring effort endangers popular government and is a menace to the peace and stability of the United States. It is not a new campaign device or party appeal. It is as old as government among men, but was never more untimely and unfortunate than now. Washington warned us against it, and Webster said in the senate, in words which I feel are singularly appropriate at this time: "I admonish the people against the object of outeries like these. I admonish every industrious laborer of this country to stand his guard against such declamation. I tell him, I attempt to play his passion against his interest, and to prevail on him, in the name of liberty, to destroy all the fruits of liberty."

Protection of Supreme Importance.

Another issue of supreme importance is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted; the other corrected. The Republican party is wedded to the doctrine of protection and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen its devotion to "the American system," by vigorous exertions in time of peace to disarm the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear." To facilitate the enforcement of the maxims which he announced he declared: "It is essential that you should practically bear in mind that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be levied which are not in some or other way, convenient or inconvenient, upon the individual embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be

Demanding by the Public Exigencies.

Washington, in his farewell address, Sept. 17, 1796, a hundred years ago, said: "As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by shutting out every opportunity for borrowing money, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear." To facilitate the enforcement of the maxims which he announced he declared: "It is essential that you should practically bear in mind that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be levied which are not in some or other way, convenient or inconvenient, upon the individual embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be

a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it; and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate."

Animated by like sentiments the people of the country must now face the conditions which beset them. The public exigencies demand prompt protective legislation which will avoid the accumulation of further debt by securing adequate revenues for the expenses of the government. This means, say the requirement of duty. If elected or placed in the United States, I will be my duty to vigorously promote this object and give that ample encouragement to the occupations of the people, which, above all else, is so imperatively demanded at this juncture of our national affairs.

Condition In December, 1892.

In December, 1892, President Harrison sent his last message to congress. It was an able and exhaustive review of the condition and resources of the country. It stated our situation so accurately that I am sure it will not be amiss to recite his official and valuable testimony. "There never has been a time in our history," said he, "when work was so abundant, or when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid, or by their power to supply the necessities and comforts of life. The general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The industrial plants established since Oct. 6, 1890, and up to Oct. 22, 1892, number 345, and the extensions of existing plants, 108. The new capital invested amounts to \$40,416,000, and the number of additional employees, 37,288. During the first six months of the present calendar year, 135 new factories were built, of which 40 were cotton mills, 48 knitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 plush mills and 2 linen mills. Of the 40 cotton mills 21 have been built in the southern states." This fairly describes the happy condition of the country in December, 1892. What has it been since, and what is it now?

Our Condition Eight Months Later.

The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second administration to the present time abound with descriptions of the deplorable industrial and financial situation of the country. While no resort to history or official statement is required to advise us of the present condition and that which has prevailed during the past three years, I venture to quote from President Cleveland's first message, Aug. 8, 1893, addressed to the Fifty-third congress, which he had received together in extraordinary session: "The country is in a deplorable and extraordinary business situation," said he, "involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through the wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duties with which they are charged, the present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future of the country averted. An unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources. Nor is traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitations to secure investment, and with satisfactory business conditions, we have suddenly found ourselves in a financial straits and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended, because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually lent to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are satisfied to find that the securities they offer for loan, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectured, and loss and failure have invaded every department of business."

The Cause of the Change.

What a startling and sudden change within the short period of eight months! From December, 1892, to August, 1893, what had occurred? A change of administration; all branches of the government had been entrusted to the Democratic party, which was committed against the protective policy that had prevailed unintermittently for more than 32 years and brought unexampled prosperity to the country. The country had pledged to its commerce and business a guarantee of a tariff for revenue only. The change had been decreed by the elections in November, its effects were at once anticipated and felt. We cannot close our eyes to these altered conditions, nor would it be wise to exclude from contemplation and investigation the causes which produced them. They are facts which we cannot as a people disregard, and we can only hope to improve our present condition by a study of their cause. In December, 1892, we had the same currency and practically the same volume of currency that we have now. It aggregated in 1892, \$2,372,599,501; in 1893, \$2,325,000,000; in 1894, \$2,222,442,322; and in December, 1895, \$2,191,000,241. The per capita of money, too, has been practically the same during this whole period. The quality of the money has not been inferior, and it is equal to gold. There was nothing connected with our money, therefore, to account for this sudden and aggravated industrial change. Whatever is to be deplored in our financial system, it must everywhere be admitted that our money has been absolutely good, and has brought neither loss nor inconvenience to its holders. A depreciated currency has not existed, and further vex the troubled business situation.

Good Money Never Made Times Hard.

It is a mere pretence to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made hard times. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read American history aright, or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry than in the busy years from 1880 to 1892, during all of which we had a currency on a gold basis and employed more money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before. We had, too, a protective tariff under which ample revenues were collected for the government, and an accumulating surplus which was conveniently applied to the payment of the public debt. Let us hold fast to what we know is good. It is not more money we want, but we want to put the money we already have to work. When money is employed, men are employed. Business has always been steadily and remuneratively engaged during all the years of protective tariff legislation. When those who have money lack confidence in the stability of values and investments, they will not part with their money. Business is stagnated—the life blood of trade is checked and congested. We cannot reach the condition of an act which would revolutionize all values and revenues. We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or by practicing dishonesty. We cannot restore confidence, either to the treasury or to the people without a change in our present tariff legislation.

The Tariff of 1894.

The only measure of a general nature that affected the treasury and the employment of our people passed by the Fifty-third congress was the general tariff act,

which did not receive the approval of the president. Whatever virtues may be claimed for that act there is confessedly one which it does not possess. It lacks the essential virtue of its creation—the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the government. It has at no time provided enough revenue for such needs, but it has caused a constant deficiency in the treasury and a steady depletion in the earnings of labor and land. It has contributed to swell our national debt more than \$22,000,000, a sum nearly as great as the debt of the government from Washington to Lincoln, including all our foreign wars from the Revolution to the Rebellion. Since its passage work at home has been diminished, prices of agricultural products have fallen, confidence has been arrested and general business demoralization is seen on every hand.

The Tariffs of 1890 and 1894 Compared.

The total receipts under the tariff act of 1894 for the first 22 months of its enforcement, from September, 1894, to June, 1896, were \$557,615,328, and the expenditures \$640,418,363, or a deficiency of \$82,803,035. The decrease in our exports of American products and manufactures during the first 15 months of the present tariff, as contrasted with the exports of the first 15 months of 1890, was \$220,353,320. The excess of exports over imports during the first 15 months of the tariff of 1890 was \$13,972,968, but only \$25,962,923 under the first 15 months of the tariff of 1894, a loss under the latter of \$12,014,345. The loss in the trade balance of the United States has been \$199,983,607 during the first 15 months' operation of the tariff of 1894, as compared with the first 15 months of the tariff of 1890. The loss has been large, constant and steady at the rate of \$13,130,000,000 per month, or \$500,000 for every business day of the year.

Losing In Both Directions.

We have either been spending too much money out of the country, or getting too little in, or both. We have lost steadily in both directions. Our foreign trade has been diminished and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression, and indicates its remedy? Confidence in home enterprises has almost wholly disappeared. Our shops are closed or running on half time at reduced wages and small profit. If not actual loss, our men at home are idle, and while they are idle men abroad are occupied in supplying us with goods. Our unrevived home market for the farmer has also greatly suffered because those who constitute it—the great army of American wage-earners—are without the work and the wages they formerly had. If they cannot earn wages they cannot buy products. They cannot earn if they have no employment, and when they do not earn the farmer's home market is lessened and impaired, and the loss is felt by the producer and consumer. The loss of earning power alone in this country in the past three years is sufficient to have produced our unfortunate business situation. If our labor was well employed, and employed at as remunerative wages as in 1892, in a few months every farmer in the land would feel the glad change in the increased demand for his products and in the better prices which he would receive.

Not Open Mints, But Open Mills.

It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business. Not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined. Not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American workmen. The employment of our mints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessities and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come by the employment of the masses, and such employment is certain to follow the re-establishment of a wise protective policy which shall encourage manufacturing at home. Protection has lost none of its virtue and importance. The first duty of the Republican party, if restored to power in the country, will be the enactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the government, and will be honestly administered and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufacture and adequate protection to home labor and home market. We are not committed to any special schedules or rates of duty. They are and always will be subject to change to meet new conditions, but the principle upon which rates of duty are imposed must remain the same. Our duties should always be high enough to measure the difference between the wages paid labor at home and in competing countries and to adequately protect American investments and American prices.

Our Farmers and the Tariff.

Our farmers have been hurt by the changes in our tariff legislation as severely as our laborers and manufacturers, badly as they have suffered. The Republican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar interests as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use.

To protect our wool and woolen interests, the most ample protection, a guaranty that ought to commend itself to every patriotic citizen. Never was more grievous wrong done the farmer of our country than that so unjustly inflicted during the past three years upon the wool-growers of America. Although among our most industrious and useful citizens their interests have been practically destroyed and our domestic manufactures involved in a similar disaster. The time within the past 36 years, and perhaps never during any previous period, have so many of our woolen factories been suspended as now. The Republican party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs, if again entrusted with the control of congress.

Reciprocity.

Another declaration of the Republican platform that has my most cordial support, is that which favors reciprocity. The splendid results of the reciprocity arrangements that were made under authority of the tariff law of 1890, are striking and suggestive. The brief period they were in force, in most cases only three years, was not long enough to thoroughly test their great value, but sufficient was shown by the actual demonstration of the wisdom of it. In 1890 the exports of the United States attained the highest point in our history. The aggregate of our exports that year reached the immense sum of \$1,030,278,148, a sum greater by \$100,000,000 than the exports of any previous year. In 1893, owing to the threat of unfriendly legislation, the total dropped to \$947,955,194. Our exports of domestic merchandise decreased \$184,000,000, but reciprocity still secured a large trade with Central and South America and a larger trade with the West Indies than we had ever before enjoyed. The increase of trade with the countries with which we had reciprocity agreements was \$3,500,515 over our trade in 1892, and \$16,440,721 over our trade in 1891. The only countries with the United States trade increased in 1893 were practically those with which we had reciprocity arrangements. The reciprocity treaty between this country and Spain, touching the markets of Cuba and Puerto Rico was announced Sept. 1, 1891. The growth of our trade with Cuba was phenomenal. In 1891, we sold that country but 114,441 barrels of flour; in 1892, 369,175; in 1893, 601,605, and in 1894, 822,248. Here was a growth of nearly 500 per cent, while our exportations of flour to Cuba for the year ending June 30, 1895, were 1,000,000 barrels, a gain of 750,000 barrels over the year following the repeal of the reciprocity treaty—fall to \$970,000 barrels, a

loss of nearly half our trade with that country. The value of our total exports of merchandise from the United States to Cuba in 1891—the year prior to the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty—was \$24,232,888; in 1892, \$17,556,591; in 1893, \$14,157,036; in 1894, \$30,125,372; but in 1895, after the annulment of the reciprocity agreement, it fell to only \$12,887,061. Many similar examples might be given of our increased trade and reciprocity with other countries, but enough has been shown of the efficacy of the legislation of 1890 to justify the speedy restoration of its reciprocity provisions. In my judgment, congress should immediately restore the reciprocity section of the old law, with such amendments, if any, as time and experience sanction as wise and sound. The underlying principle of this legislation must, however, be strictly observed. It is to afford new markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products, without loss to the American labor of a single day's work that he might otherwise procure.

Foreign Immigration.

The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of the peculiar importance at this time, while our own laboring people are in such great distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restricting foreign immigration, and favor such extension of the laws, as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the Old World. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received great bodies of honest, industrious citizens, who have added to the wealth, progress and power of the country, and while we welcome to our shores the well-disposed and industrious immigrant who contributes by his energy and labor to the growth of our free government, we want no immigrants who do not seek our shores to become citizens. We should permit none to participate in the advantages of our institutions who do not sympathize with our aims and form of government. We should receive none who come to make war upon our institutions and profit by public disorder and turmoil. Against all such our gates must be tightly closed.

Our Soldiers and Sailors.

The soldiers and sailors of the Union should neither be neglected or forgotten. The government which they served so well must not make their lives or condition harder by treating them as suppliants for relief in old age or distress, nor regard with disdain or contempt the earnest interest one comrade naturally manifests in the welfare of another. Doubtless there has been pension abuses and frauds in the numerous claims allowed by the government, but the policy governing the administration of the pension bureau must be maintained, and the deserving applicant should ever be treated as a wrong perpetrated by or for another. Our soldiers and sailors gave the government the best they had. They freely offered health, strength, limb and life to save the country in the time of its greatest peril, and the government must honor them in their need as in their service with the respect and gratitude due to brave, noble and self-sacrificing men who are justly entitled to generous aid in their increasing necessities.

Our Merchant Marine and Navy.

The declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of our merchant marine has my hearty approval. The policy of discriminating duties in favor of our shipping which prevailed in the early years of our early history should be again adopted by congress and vigorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the seas is fully attained. We should no longer contribute to the armaments of the maintenance of the colossal marine of foreign countries, but provide an efficient and complete marine of our own. Now that the American navy is assuming a position commensurate with our importance as a nation, a policy I am glad to observe, the Republican platform strongly endorses. We must supplement it with a merchant marine that will give us the advantages in both our coastwise and foreign trade that we ought to have and properly to enjoy. It should be an efficient and complete public policy and national pride to possess this immense and prosperous trade.

Civil Service Reform.

The pledge of the Republican national convention that the civil service laws "shall be honestly and faithfully enforced wherever practicable" is in keeping with the position of the party for the past 24 years, and will be faithfully observed. Our opponents decry these reforms. They appear willing to abandon all the advantages gained, after so many years of agitation and effort. They encourage a return to methods of party favoritism, which both parties have denounced, and which have been repeatedly disapproved. The Republican party earnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will take no backward step upon this question. It will seek to improve, but never degrade the public service.

It Demands Especial Attention.

There are other important and timely declarations in the platform which I cannot here discuss. I must content myself with saying that they have my approval. If, as Republicans, we have lately addressed our attention, with what may seem great stress and earnestness to the new and unexpected assault upon the financial integrity of the government, we have done it because the menace is so grave as to demand especial attention, and because we are convinced that if the people are aroused to the true understanding and meaning of this silver inflation movement they will avert the danger. In doing this we feel that we render the best service possible to the country, and we appeal to the intelligence, conscience and patriotism of the people, irrespective of party, or section, for their earnest support.

It Will Maintain Law and Order.

We avoid no issues. We meet the sudden, dangerous and revolutionary assault upon law and order, and upon those to whom is confided by the constitution and laws the authority to uphold and maintain them, which our opponents have made with the same courage that we have faced every emergency since our organization as a party more than 40 years ago. Government by law must first be assured; everything else can wait. The spirit of lawlessness must be extinguished by the fire of an unselfish and lofty faith and every suggestion of the repudiation of debts, public or private, must be rebuked by all men who believe that honesty is the best policy, or who love their country, and would preserve unswerving its national honor.

Sectionalism Almost Obliterated.

The country is to be congratulated upon the almost total obliteration of the sectional lines which for many years marked the division of the United States into slave and free territory, and finally threatened its partition into two separate governments by the great ethical of civil war. The era of reconciliation, so long and earnestly desired by General Grant and many other great leaders of the north and south, has happily come, and the feelings of distrust and hostility between the sections is everywhere vanishing, let us hope never to return. Nothing is better calculated to give strength to the nation as a whole, increase our power and influence abroad and add to the permanency and security of our free institutions than the

[Continued on next page.]



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

W. M. Shauf, of Akron, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Shauf.

Misses Nellie Clapper and Kattie Cosier are visiting in North Lawrence.

The Massillon Military band members have returned from Chippewa lake.

Miss Dot Williams, of Norwalk, is visiting Mrs. C. A. Loomis, in Duncan street.

William A. Lynch, of Canton, has been nominated for elector-at-large by the gold Democrats of Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Johns and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Smith spent Friday at Turkeyfoot.

Miss Ada H. Coleman, Mrs. M. G. Coleman, and Harold and Helen Coleman are visiting Leesville relatives.

The Bethlehem township farm of Thomas McCormick, who assigned recently to J. D. Allman, was sold Friday to Jacob Fohl, of Navarre, at fifty dollars per acre.

Among the Massillonians who returned from Cleveland Friday evening were Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Martin, George Dollard and Manias Harrold.

Fred Peoples, of Uhrichsville, a C. L. & W. freight brakeman, had his hand crushed while coupling cars at Columbian Heights, this afternoon. Dr. Hardy dressed the wounds.

At the meeting of the local lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, Wednesday evening, Mrs. Carrie Coxey was selected a delegate to the Grand Lodge, which meets in Columbus next month.

Charles F. Huber is again on duty at his place of business in South Erie street, after having spent several weeks at his former home in St. Louis and with friends in Pittsburgh.

Judge I. H. Taylor is slowly recovering from an accident to his foot, which was cut very severely almost a month ago. The judge has lost twenty pounds but is now on the mend.

Mrs. W. H. Vincent has returned to Cleveland, after spending several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. L. Shauf, in this city. Mrs. Cookburn and children, who have also been guests at the Shauf home, have returned to Bellevue, Pa.

The Salvation Army will break camp at Justus on next Wednesday and on that evening services will be held in their hall in this city. Several officers from other cities, who have been assisting at the camp-meeting will be present.

The ladies of the Christian church will hold a social at the home of Mrs. John Pepper, Green street, Thursday evening, September 3. A musical and literary programme will be rendered. Refreshments will be served on the lawn if the weather permits.

George B. Eggert, Franklin Ott and Marion Donat will leave Monday on a several weeks' hunting and fishing trip through Holmes and Ashland counties. They intend to travel gypsy-fashion in a large covered wagon and have arranged for a very enjoyable time.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mansz and Miss Clara entertained a small company of ladies at dinner last evening. The out of town guests were Miss Miss Emma Saal, of Wooster; the Misses Marguerite Smith and Theresa Angst, of Akron, and Miss Alice Hoffman, of Canton.

Mr. Charles Albright gave a coal mine party and moonlight picnic, this week, in honor of Miss Albrecht's guest, Miss Wood. About forty young people inspected the underground mysteries of the Pigeon Run mine, and returning to the surface of the earth, feasted on the good things brought along.

Thomas Patton, an old resident of this county, died Thursday morning at the home of his son-in-law, Ed. J. Meyers, in Canton. His death was caused by old age and he passed quietly away while sitting in his chair. Mr. Patton was born in 1811, in Massillon, and was, therefore, about 85 years of age.

H. E. Corning, of Ellyria, who is interested in the immense flag and sand stone quarries of that region, has been making periodical business trips to Massillon for many years, and while in town Wednesday he said that never in all his experience had he found business in this part of Ohio so entirely at a standstill as at the present time.

Game Warden Caldwell again calls attention to the rules governing fishing in the Massillon Water Supply Company's reservoir which were printed in Tuesday evening's paper. Mr. Caldwell says that they may be rigidly enforced and that there may be no unconscious offenders, he suggests, that every fisherman commit them to memory or else paste a copy in his hat.

Joseph Oberlin, a farmer residing west of town, was stricken with paralysis the other day and is now in a precarious condition. Mr. Oberlin is one of the best known residents of that vicinity. He has always taken an active part in politics and a few years ago was a candidate for representative on the Democratic ticket. His many friends throughout the county will be grieved to hear of his misfortune.

Carl Brehm's big spectacular production of the new version of "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" appears at Bucher's opera house Wednesday evening, September 2. It is replete with the latest songs, dances and other specialties, introduced by Ollie Halford, Baby Rex and other members of the company. Between acts the audience is entertained by the White Hussar orchestra, under direction of J. F. Knoll, cornet virtuoso. Reserved seats at usual place.

The annual election of officers of the Stark county teachers' association, Friday afternoon, O. W. Kuriz, of Minerva, was chosen president, Nan Wiseman, Massillon, vice president, M. W. Oberlin, Massillon, secretary, J. M. Sarver, executive committee, J. A. Syler, New Berlin, corresponding secretary of the Ohio Teachers' Reading Circle. The next regular meeting will be held at Canton beginning the last Monday of August, 1897.

"For three years I suffered from Salt Rheum. It covered my hands to such an extent that I could not wash them. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me." Libbie Young, Pope Mills, St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

## HE WANTS TO BUILD.

Mr. Lynch Talks to the Councilmen.

### THE NAVARRE LINE DISCUSSED.

Money Scarce and Hard to Get—He Will Give 6 Per Cent and First Mortgage on the Line for the Use of the Capital Required.

The city solicitor and the committee on railroads of the Massillon council met Mr. Lynch at his office in Canton, Wednesday evening. The Navarre committee was unable to be present on account of rain.

When approached with reference to the construction of the Navarre line, Mr. Lynch talked freely and said that his company fully expected to build the proposed line, at the time the franchise was granted, and still desire to build it. All that was lacking was the capital, which, if furnished, the line would be completed before the snow flies. He expressed his willingness to organize a separate company to build the line and give the investors first mortgage with interest at six per cent., payable semi-annually.

In regard to the forfeiting of the bond for \$3,000 held by the Massillon council, Mr. Lynch said that the company would be embarrassed to that amount without obtaining the desired end. He asked the forbearance of the people until these panicky times brightened, when the promises made in good faith would be fully carried out.

### THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

Government's Official Weekly Report for Northern Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 27.—Government's official weather and crop report for Northern Ohio for week just ended:

The characteristic feature of the past week's weather in this section was a marked deficiency in precipitation and temperature as compared with the average of the corresponding period in previous years. The average of maximum temperature was 76 degrees; average minimum, 56, giving a mean of 66, which is four degrees below normal. The nights were rather too cool for corn to make satisfactory progress, and while it has suffered no serious check, there has not been the rapid advancement that was made during the last several weeks. The general condition of the crop is excellent and most of the estimates advanced by correspondents this week give the present condition of the crop as being fully equal to, if not above, the average. In some localities it is reported as being already so far matured as to be out of danger of frost, and cutting has begun; but the bulk of the crop needs about two weeks of sunshiny weather with seasonable night temperatures and immunity from frost to produce the best results. Potatoes are suffering in some sections from the ravages of bugs, and there is considerable complaint of rotting in the ground. Oats seem to be rather below expectations as to yield and the quality of the grain was generally impaired by the wet weather. Wheat shows no improvement over the condition previously reported. The crop is a little better than a failure as a rule. There is but little of it, and the quality is inferior. Plowing for fall seeding is general.

### THE EPWORTH CONVENTION.

One Will be Held in Massillon Beginning September 1.

The Epworth League of the Fifth sub-district will convene in the First M. E. church, Tuesday, Sept. 1, with John C. Vance president, and Wm. Johns, musical director. Programme:

7:30 P. M.—Devotional services, J. C. Vance, President of the Second Vice-President, Fred Lambright, Canton Solo, Mrs. C. E. Hall Poem, "Sunlight and Shadows," by F. A. W. Wills, Canton. Banjo Solo, Henry J. Weinlich. The Epworth League and the Temperance Cause, Rev. John Seetham Canton Music, "Sunday School Orchestra The Domain of the Literary Department, Rev. E. P. Edmonds, D. D. Consecration service.

Adjournment.

Devotional service, 9 a. m. Miss May Bowman, Massillon. Address of Welcome, Miss Bertha Martin, Massillon. Response, the Rev. J. L. Corry, Canton. Reading of the chapters, What Shall Our Young People Read?

Solo, Miss Amy Warden, Canton. Recitation, Miss Byrd Fox, Canton. Reading, "Miss Doolittle," by Mrs. L. E. Burroughs, Canton. The Scope of the Spiritual Work Department, Miss Mary M. Wiseman, Massillon. Guitar and Mandolin, Duell, George and Burdett Kramer. Consecrated Social Powers.

One Minute Talk on League Work. Adjournment.

### AFTERNOON, 1:30.

Devotional service, Rev. J. F. Huddleston, Greentown. Testimonies, What has the Epworth League Done for Me? The Finances of the League.

Recitation, Miss Clara Orrell, Canton. The Reflex Influence of the League on the Youth of the Church, by Rev. G. B. Smith, D. D., Massillon. Paper, Miss Martha B. Mong, Massillon. Music.

What can the Average Epworth Leaguer do for Mercy and Help?

Rev. L. S. Winters, Canton. The Epworth League and Missions.

Question Drawer, conducted by H. R. Whiting, Canton. Adjournment.

### OFFERING CONGRATULATIONS.

Major McKinley Receives Many Messages About His Letter.

CANTON, Aug. 26.—Major McKinley sat before his desk at an early hour this morning, and began to open telegrams congratulating him upon his letter of acceptance. The flood of dispatches was not unlike that which followed his nomination at St. Louis. Their friendly spirit pleased him, but for the present he decided to give none out for publication. "If I have succeeded in making the issues so plain that nobody can fail to understand them I am satisfied," said he, and he added reflectively, "I have given the letter a good deal of thought." A great stack of pamphlet copies of the

letter was in front of him, and those who called to speak the enthusiastic things they thought were presented with copies in that form. The day promises to be a quiet one. No delegations will arrive until tomorrow.

## DEATH OF HENRY FALKE

The End Comes at an Early Hour Thursday.

### ONE OF OUR OLDEST MERCHANTS

For Many Years He Successfully Engaged in Retail Business and Held the Esteem of the Community—A Brief Sketch of His Career.

The death of Gerhart Henry Falke finally occurred Wednesday night at 11:35 o'clock, after a period of illness and suffering extending over three years. The funeral services will be held at St. Joseph's church, Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Falke was born in Hanover, Germany, June 28, 1833, and immigrated to this country in 1841. The first twelve years were spent in Ft. Wayne and Cincinnati, and in 1853 Mr. Falke came to Massillon and engaged in the millinery business. He also had extensive business interests in Canton and Mansfield, besides the fine large establishment in East Main street in this city. Mr. Falke was married twice, the first time in early life. He leaves a wife and seven children, William, of San Francisco; Edward, of Toledo; George, Estella, Julia, Mamie and Leo, of this city.

For several years Mr. Falke had been in poor health, and a severe attack of stomach trouble was followed by tuberculosis, which caused his death. Mr. Falke was esteemed and respected in both public and private circles and as a business man was honorable as well as successful.

### TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Rome says that a private telegram just received from Constantinople states that the Turkish government is on the point of being overturned, and that a provisional government will be set up.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Lower foreign cables caused wheat market to open from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{8}$  lower. Market was dull and inactive all day and showed more strength just before the close than at any other time in the day. It closed weak on lower closing cables. The closing cables were: Paris—Wheat, 35 centimes lower to 10 centimes higher. Berlin—Wheat,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 mark higher. Antwerp—Wheat,  $\frac{1}{2}$  centimes higher. The government report will probably make yield of wheat about 400,000,800bu. There was an enormous loss while cutting and after the grain had been cut. Corn and oats steady, but unchanged. Provisions dull, but higher.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Stock market opened stronger, with a much better tone and at an advance of from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ , then sold down and looked weak, but as the bank statement was better than expected, the market rallied and closed at almost the high point of the day. Money on call is easier at 6%.

### THE BANK STATEMENT.

Reserve decreased	\$ 396,000
Loans	3,114,300
Specie increased	519,100
Legal tender decreased	2,576,200
Deposits decreased	6,363,500
Circulation increased	694,700

The following figures show fluctuations as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	open	high	low	close
American sugar	10 3/4	10 5/8	10 5/8	10 5/8
Canada Southern	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
May & Q. Sugar	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Chicago gas	6 5/8	6 5/8	6 5/8	6 5/8
General electric	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 3/4	23 3/4
Lake Shore	40	40 1/2	39 3/4	40 1/2
Louisville Nashville	79	8 1/4	78 1/2	80 1/4
Manhattan	94 1/4	95	94 1/2	95
Northwest	76 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Western Union	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
St Paul				

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, strong, \$2.55 to \$3.40; cattle, unchanged; sheep, steady.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 3/4	64 3/4
May	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Sept	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Oats	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Sept	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
May	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Sept	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Port	5 00	5 05	5 05	5 02
Jan	6 00	6 00	6 00	6 07
Lard	3 35	3 37	3 35	3 35
Sept	3 75	3 77	3 75	3 75
Cash Wheat	56 1/2			
May	20 1/2			
Sept	22 1/2			
Oats	16 1/2			
Port	5 02			
Lard	3 35			

TOLEDO, August 29.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 63 1/2.

### The Hamilton Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, August 29, 1896.

GRAIN MARKET.	
Wheat, per bushel (old)	60
Wheat (new)	64 1/2
May, per bushel	34 3/8
Sept	35 1/2
Oats	16-18
Corn	28-30
Barley	22-24
Flour	12-14
May Seed	31-32
Clover Seed	24-26
Timothy Seed	41-42
Brass, per 100 lbs.	10-11
Midland, per 100 lbs.	10-11
Hay (old)	10-12
Hay (new)	10-12
Produce.	
Choice Butter, per lb.	12 1/2
Eggs, per dozen	10
May, per pound	10
Kami, per lb.	10
Shoulders	10
Sides	10
White beans, per bushel	41 1/2
Potatoes, new	20-22
Onions, new	20-22
Peaches per bu.	60-75
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-25
Dried Peaches, peeled	18-25
Dried Apples, peeled	18-25
Salt, per barrel	50-51

restoration of cordial relations between the people of all sections and parts of our beloved country. If called by the suffrages of the people to assume the duties of the high office of president of the United States I shall count it a privilege to aid even in the slightest degree, in the promotion of the spirit of fraternal regard, which should animate and govern the citizens of every section, state or part of the republic. After the lapse of a century since its utterance let us, at length and forever hereafter, heed the admonition of Washington:

There should be no north, no south, no east, no west—but a common country. It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the states. I would be glad to contribute toward binding in indivisible union the different divisions of the country, which, indeed, now "have every inducement of sympathy and interest" to weld them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world that the north and the south, and the east and the west are not separated or in danger of becoming separated, because of sectional or party differences. The war is long since over; "we are not enemies, but friends," and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate, under the approving smile of him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, of its peace and good order, of its continued ascendancy among the greatest governments on earth.

(Signed.) WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

### A QUEEN TO WED.

Wilhelmina, of the Netherlands' Engagement to Prince Bernhard.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The betrothal of young Queen Wilhelmina, of the Netherlands, to Prince Bernhard, of Saxe-Weimar, will be announced in September, according to the London World.

Queen Wilhelmina will be 16 years of age on August 31, and Prince Bernhard was 18 years old on April 18.

The queen was the only child of King William III. and Queen Emma, his second wife. She was born at La Haye, August 31, 1880, and succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, November, 23, 1890, her mother having shortly before been appointed queen regent because of the king's illness.

The full name of her future husband is Bernhard Henry Charles Alexander Hermann William Frederick Frank. He is the second son of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, and his mother is Sophia, who was the sister of William III., of Holland, Wilhelmina's father. She will thus marry her first cousin.

The Weimar branch of the house of Saxe dates back to William, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who was born on the 11th of April, 1598. The young prince is a lieutenant on the staff of the Fifth Infantry regiment of Thuringia.

### WHIPPED THE TURKS.

The Christians Victorious in a Battle in Crete.

ATHENS, Aug. 27.—The most serious fighting which has been recorded in Crete up to the present time occurred when the Christians in the mountains organized a strong expedition against a number of Moslem villages in the Heraklion district. A thousand well-armed Turks left Heraklion to defend their property. In the pitched battle which followed the Turks were defeated, losing 80 killed and 47 wounded. The losses of the Christians were smaller. The Cretans captured an enormous booty, hundreds of rifles and thousands of sheep and cattle falling into their possession.

The news of the reverses terribly excited the Moslem population of Heraklion. The Mohammedans gathered in front of the palace of the governor and clamored furiously for arms. The governor refused to accede to the requests, but he was powerless to restore order. The French consul threatened to land marines.

A Canea dispatch says: The government has armed the Mohammedans and they have gone to attack the Christians.

### CZAR GOES TO VIENNA.

He and the Czarina, With a Large Retinue, Leave Peterhof.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—The Czar and Czarina has left Peterhof on their way to their visit to Vienna.

Their majesties took a railway train via Warsaw. They were accompanied by Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, Russian minister of foreign affairs; General Count Vorontzoff-Daschkoff, chief of the ministry of the imperial house and imperial domains; Princess Galatsin, and a full suite of aides-de-camp and court attendants. The usual precautions of guarding the railway were observed.

### Successful Trip to Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—According to two telegrams received in this city the steamer Laura which sailed from this port for Cuba on August 6th landed one of the most formidable filibustering expeditions yet shipped to Cuba. The cargo of the filibustering craft consisted of 58,000 pounds of dynamite, in six-inch sticks; eleven field guns, four cannon and seven gatlings, a quantity of ammunition and nearly 200 men.

### Senator Gordon Will Retire.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—General J. B. Gordon, United States senator from Georgia, when seen just before his departure for Saratoga, where he is to lecture before the United States Summer Schools, said he would absolutely retire from political life at the end of his present term and continue his work of trying to reunite the north and south.

### Powder Dry House Blown Up.

XENIA, O., Aug. 27.—The dry house at the Miami Powder works, five miles north of Xenia, has blown up, shaking the country for miles around and killing Frank Eich, powder boss, and Silas Figgins, engineer of the works. Several thousand pounds of powder exploded.

### A Failure in Denver.

DENVER, Aug. 27.—The failure of the Knight & Atmore clothing company, one of the oldest firms in Denver, has been announced.

### Paul J. Sorg Renominated.

HAMILTON, O., Aug. 27.—Paul J. Sorg, congressman from the Third district, has been renominated by the Democratic convention.



"A Bicycle Built for Two."

# Battle-Ax PLUG

Five cents' worth of "BATTLE AX" will serve two chewers just about as long as 5 cents' worth of other brands will serve one man. This is because a 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

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# WHITE ROSE FLOUR--

Has been tested by many of the best housekeepers in Massillon and vicinity. Wherever tried it has given Perfect Satisfaction. WHY DON'T YOU TRY IT? Highest Market Price paid for wheat at the

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Will sell you a lot and help you build your house on Easy Terms.

